

etc. An endless chain of incidents could be presented that would be intensely interesting to the public and possibly to the medical profession, as showing the extent and character of the nurse's loyalty.

Such a symposium as the one held in New York is of great value to the nursing profession as showing the lines along which reforms must be most vigorously directed, and also because such attacks bind nurses more closely together and teach them how to defend themselves.

Fortunately these gentlemen do not represent the entire medical profession; they are men with a grievance who have been obliged to "hire a hall" in order to make themselves heard.

But, seriously, the opposition to higher education for nurses is but a part of the old worn-out opposition to higher education for women as a whole. We have only to demonstrate that it makes better nurses, and go steadily on.

PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

MICHIGAN

It was our very great privilege to be a guest at the meeting of the Michigan State Nurses' Association held in Ann Arbor on April 4, 5 and 6, when the bill for state registration which passed the Senate last year, but was defeated in the House, was again brought forward for discussion. This bill as originally drawn contained all of the essential points and was an exceedingly good bill. There will be some unimportant changes made in it before it is presented next year.

The reason for its defeat last year was the old political excuse that the state would not establish any more commissions, but the nurses felt that the fact that the bill was introduced so late in the session had much to do with its defeat. A well-organized campaign is to be commenced early and the bill will be presented as soon as the legislature opens in 1907.

There are an exceedingly able group of leaders in Michigan and we have never attended a more splendidly arranged meeting. The president, Miss Sly, and the chairman of the committee of arrangements and Miss Haarer are to be especially commended for the excellence of their work. A brief report is found on another page. The association will publish a full report of its proceedings, with the papers read and the discussions. We only regret that we are unable to increase the JOURNAL pages sufficiently to give the full proceedings of all

such meetings. If each subscriber would send one new subscription we should be able to do this another year.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts bill has again been withdrawn.

NEW YORK

The attacks upon the New York bill of which mention was made in our last number have all been defeated and the law is safe for another year.

At the March meeting of the Nurse Board of Examiners of New York state the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we, the State Board of Nurse Examiners, continue to recommend to the regents applicants for registration under the first clause of the waiver until such time as shall be determined by the Board. This clause reads as follows: "208. Waiver of Examinations.—The Regents of the University of the State of New York may upon the recommendation of said board of examiners waive the examination of any persons possessing the qualifications mentioned in section 206, who shall have been graduated before or who is in training at the time of the passage of this act and shall hereafter be graduated."

By this resolution, graduates of registered schools complying with the conditions of this part of the waiver may continue to be registered without examination, but the other conditions of the waiver which are mandatory in the bill, expired on April 27, 1906. The last practical examination, which was an extra one, was held on April 26. Hereafter, only those nurses who are graduates of regular schools, graduated or in training, before April 27, 1903, can receive a certificate of registration in New York state without examination, and only those nurses who entered their training in registered schools since April 27, 1903, can come up for the full examination.

The next full examination will be held on June 19 to 22 in New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. The earlier these examinations are taken after graduation the easier they will be for the applicants, as they will not have lost their study habit. Such applicants should send to the Education Department and ask for a copy of Handbook 13, Higher Education, in which will be found directions for the examinations.

MINNESOTA

The second meeting of the Minnesota State Nurses Association was held in Minneapolis April 10, 1906. There were over a hundred

members present, and the meeting was full of interest. The secretary's report showed a membership of 264, and more applicants awaiting admission.

During the winter a blank containing questions as to hospitals, capacity and requirements of training, etc., had been sent to about twenty hospitals in this state. The chairman of the credentials committee reported returns from about fourteen hospitals, nearly all of which give a three years' training and require not less than two years high-school work.

Business was followed by three short and interesting papers: "Trained Nurses as Hospital Superintendents," by Miss Ida Patterson, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul; "The Private Nurse," Miss Mary Wood; and "Hourly Nursing," by Miss Ida Cannon. The latter paper brought forth some good discussion as to the success or non-success of this sort of nursing in St. Paul and Minneapolis. While Minneapolis nurses realize that there is a great deal of work before them, there is no lack of determination and enthusiasm in securing a good state organization.

OHIO

The committee on state registration for nurses in Ohio reports failure in its attempt to get the bill through this session. The bill drafted was a strong one, having been outlined by Isabel Hampton Robb. It was interesting to note, at its reading before the House committee, the tremendous opposition it met from the small private hospitals and sanatoria. The nurses feel that the experience gained has been valuable, and anticipate success in their next attempt.

THE QUESTION OF CLOTHES

NURSES who are much thrown with people of wealth are often tempted by the pretty things they see, and fall into the error of purchasing, for themselves, garments which are beyond their means and unsuited to their calling. That woman is well dressed who is suitably dressed, and it is not fitting that a self-supporting woman should provide herself with silk under-clothing, fancy stockings, elaborate hats, and costly furs. We have all felt a sense of amusement in seeing a servant dressed in gaudy attire for her "day out," and we have all felt a pride in the occasional sensible maid, who wears quiet, well-fitting, unostentatious garments. The same principle applies to us. A nurse who goes to a case in a velvet dress, with her hat covered